Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crook BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-A Texas Steet. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Panjandrum. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-The Operator DALY'S THEATRE-S-The Rose. EMPIRE THEATRE-S:15-The Girl I Left Behind Ne.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-The Post and Puppets GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Press Club Fair GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-The Spottman. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Religy and the Four Hun

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-A Parlo: Match. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S :30-A Tri KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville

ANDIEM THEATRE-8:30-The Guardanan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Flower Show.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-8-The Three Guards.

MUSIC HALL-8:15-Trip to the Moon.

**ATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Clarke and Dodge Prize Pictures. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:30-Two Old Boys. STAR THEATRE-S 15-A Mad Bargain. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-Othello. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-The Irish Statesman.

Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col.	Page.	Col
Amusements11		Hotels 8	3
Announcements 12	3	Instruction 8	1.2
Auction Sale Real		Lest & Found 10	35
Estate 9	- 5	Marriages & Deaths 7	
Board & Rooms 9	2	Miscellaneous 12	2-6
Rusiness Chances 9	3	Miscellaneous 9	3
Business Notices 6	1	Musical Instruments.10	()
Country Poard 8	- 23	New Publications 8	1
Dividend Notices 10		Ocean steamers 11	7.9
Dressmaking 9	2	Public Notice 10	M
Domestic Situations		Real Estate 8	4.0
Wanted 9		Railroads 8	0.0
Excursions10		Sporting Goods 10	G
Financial10	4-5	Special Notices 7	
Financial Elections 10	3	Steamboats 10	
Pinancial Meetings. 10	2.6	Spring Resorts 8	- 3
For Sale 9	2	Summer Resorts 8	- 3
Help Wanted 9		Teachers S	
Help Wanted 8	3	The Turf	- 6
Horses & Carriages. 9	1	Work Wanted 9	4-4

Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts from Stock, \$1.50 Each. None better at any price. All styles of bosoms and sleeve lengths. 800 and 811 Brondway. THE TRIBUNE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR THE TRIBUNE can be found especially on sale at the flowing places in Chicago.

All Newsstands at the World's Fair.
Leland Hotel.
Paimer House.
Grand Pacific Hotel.
Auditorium.

Sherman House.
Postoffice News Co.
C. McDonnid & Co., 55 Washington-st.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent pastage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Dally, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, malled for local deliver in New-York City. This postage must be juild by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a nawaduler.

Tribune from a newsd-aler.

PORELION POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except canada and Mexico 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES.—Remit to Fostal Order, Express Order, Cheek, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

Europea's Brench for advertisements, 263 Regent-st., London, W., England.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Emperor William has signed the rescript dissolving the Reichstag, and will promulgate it if the Army bill is rejected; the bill was warmly debated in the Reichstag; the Chancellor has not given up hope of passing it. Coudert continued his argument before the Behring See Tribunal of Arbitration. = In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, in answer to a question by Keir Hardie, said the groops would be held at Hull if their presence there was necessary for keeping the peace. Many lives are believed to have been lost by the burning of the British steamer Khiva, off the

Domestic .- Governor Flower denied the application for elemency to Carlyle W. Harris. ____ Dean William Lawrence was chosen Bishop of Massachusetts, to succeed Phillips Brooks, by the Episcopal Diocesan Convention in Boston. Secretary Carlisle issued an order suspending the arrest of Chinese under the Exclusion act for the present. === Ex-United States Senator James II. Patterson died at his home in Hanover, N. II. Several vessels were lost and seamer drowned during the storm along the coast.

City and suburban.-The National Cordage Company decided to apply for a receiver when its stock was force! down to 20; Henry Allen & Co., B. L. Smyth & Co., Schuyler Walden and others were compelled to suspend, being dragged down by the Cordage people. Brazilian cruisers received orders to sail immediately, === Brooklyn police arrested a conple with jewels worth over \$100,000, supposed to have been stolen. - Stocks active and ex cited, even if not occasionally inclined to be panicky. National Cordage further fell 17 per cent, and the decline caused the Tailure of three Stock Exchange houses. Railway stocks were relatively firm. The closing was unsettled. Money on call advanced to 15 per cent, and many loans were at 10 and 12 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, with northwesterly winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 45; average

Steps were taken vesterday to organize the Erie County Home Rule Democracy, a name which concisely states its object. This promises to be a formidable movement, and if its promoters do not get tired prematurely, as the promoters of similar movements too often do, Sheehan will presently discover that he has gone at least one step too far in his purpose to control the city of Buffalo by hook or crook. The revolt has at least begun in earnest, and if it is wisely, energetically and unselfishly managed, it will enlist the sympathy of all the selfrespecting Democrats of Buffalo, the city which fared so badly at the hands of the recent Legis-

The leading question to come before the Rapid Transit Commissioners at their meeting to-day will in all probability be the question of the amount of compensation to be paid by the Manhattan Company for the privilege of building the proposed extensions. The managers of the company have made up their minds that 5 per cent of the net earnings is too much. The public think that it is too little, if out of the way in either direction. Having given them a chance which they have rejected, why does not the Commission cease negotiations with the Manhattan people altogether, and proceed at once with the plan of independent elevated lines? Nothing is to be gained by

Secretary Carlisle has issued orders that the execution of the Anti-Chinese law shall be stayed until further instructions are sent from Washington. It is evident that the grave fears of violence toward the Chinese in certain States have led to this action, which will be approved by the sober judgment of the country. The validity of the law which goes into effect tomorrow is so much in doubt that the Supreme Court has adopted the unusual course of holding itself in readiness to hear arguments upon it next week, with the intention of rendering

its decision at the earliest moment. No civilized American can wish to see the Chinese resident in this country treated with harshness and brutality because of their failure to comply with a law which many of our citizens regard as questionable in point of both wisdom and constitutionality.

The election of Dean Lawrence, of the Cambridge Episcopal Divinity School, to the Bishopric of Massachusetts will commend itself generally to the Episcopalians of that State. While he ranks as a Broad Churchman, he is by no means a radical in his views; and those who know him best are confident that he will be the bishop of the whole diocese, and not of any party in it. He is a man of high intellectual attainments, and is at once a product and example of what is best in New-England culture. This fact will do much to reconcile those who would have preferred a higher Churchman. For the feeling is strong in the diperse that only a Massachusetts man can understand and solve the poculiar problems that confront the Church in that State. As Dean Lawrence was not only a warm personal friend of Bishop Brooks. but was also in sympathy with his policy and views, there will be no break in the work of the diocese, as there would have been had a High Churchman been elected.

A HARD DAY FOR STOCKS.

Stocks were badly broken again yesterday, but the decline was mainly in the so-called industrial list. That is to say, it was not a good day for monopolies. All stocks which are supposed to represent to a small extent the actual value of plants and to a large extent the power to extert money from the public by maintaining monopoly prices for commodities or services were comparatively weak, and some of them broke in a sensitional manner. But the stocks which represent substantial railroad and telegraph lines, and their known and regularly reported earnings, were fairly steady.

It is of no use to disguise the fact that this, like other spasms of liquidation since the first week in November, is largely attributable to political causes. Neither would it help anybody to represent that the causes of distrust and decline were removed by the liquidation and failures yesterday. At the moment the right thing to observe is that the general business of Wali Street is unusually sound and safe, as is clearly proved by the character and number of the failures which have followed the startling declines in some of the stocks which have been favorites in speculation. There is plenty of proof that the Street has kept a level head through all the disturbances of the last six months, and while lightening its load at every convenient occasion has guarded against new ventures with much care.

It is especially encouraging that no commercial disturbance appears. The market for commercial loans is singularly free from alarm or unnatural stringency. Some hesitation there is in placing loans for long time, as is to be expected. But the pressure has not yet been such as to threaten the solvency of commercial houses, and the average of commercial liabilities at this time appears to be altogether lower than usual; so that the conditions which are usually necessary for a credit panic do no: exist. The strain is felt among those who have been carrying speculative loads, and particularly in connection with monopolies in trade or in manufacture.

The general public, including the holders of cailroad and other stocks, have reason to be glad that this liquidation has come early and with thoroughness. There are difficult times ahead, as all can now perceive. No one can tell what general disorder might have resulted if the inherent weakness of the monopoly stocks had been felt in the markets only when other properties were also depressed. But up to this time the industries and the legitimate business of the country appear to be quite sound, excepting as they are unavoidably affected by regarding financial legislation. Their time of pressure must yet come, but it has not come thus far, and it may be deferred for several months.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Events in Wall Street are moving rapidly. President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are comfortable and confident, Washington dispatches state, but the stock and other markets are not. The Administration thinks the Treasury is in no danger, and if some people suffer, it is hop d that their suffering may dispose their minds to do as the President wishes. Apparently he counts upon severe pressure in finances and business to change the hearts of the silver men. But it is at least as likely to intensify their anger and opposition, and the latest declarations of prominent Democrats in Congress give no indication that they are yielding in the least their desire for free silver

coinage. Thus Senator Vest declares: "The Sherman Silver law cannot be repealed without some legislation providing for the coinage of silver, nor can a free coinage bill at the present ratio of 16 to 1 become a law. The President would veto such a measure, and there are not enough votes in either branch of Congress to pass it over his veto." This is the state of things which the people deliberately chose when they elected a Democratic Congress and President Cleveland. Capable business men saw at once that the impossibility of getting any good thing done would result in mischief, and they began to prepare for bad weather. The President is entirely powerless to avert the consequences of his party's policy, even if he were disposed to resist it throughout and consistently, and he is not. He is anxious to break down Protection, and that means distrust and industrial reaction. He wants the Sherman law repealed, but is liable to consent to some compromise, and it is even stated that he told Senator Vest on Wednesday that he would prefer a return to the Bland act rather than the existing law. How can there be great confidence when the sounder and better end of the Democratic party is represented by a man of such opinions?

Senator Vest declares that a bill changing the ratio of coinage to about 20 to 1 will be offered, and that "some such measure will be adopted." This is evidently what he meant when he declared during the last campaign that he knew Mr. Cleveland would sign a free coinage bill, the only question being as to the ratio. To all appearances, that is to be the direction of Democratic efforts for settlement. The party wants free coinage. President Cleveland thinks that, at the present ratio, that would be rainous. The two propose to get together by making coinage free at a different ratio. This, with free issues of notes by State banks, seems likely to be the Democratic answer to the demands and threats of the Populists.

Wall Street does not need to discuss these propositions. Instantly and instinctively it knows that they mean disaster. Accordingly it expresses its distrust of Democracy in such days of depression as have recently been witnessed. Nevertheless, the fact should be steadfastly kept in mind that there is no real panic. With six months to prepare, business bar, taken in sail since the election so that it can stand almost anything. Indeed, the disturbance of industries and of legitimate commercial opera- ever had-which he is not by any means-and

tions has not yet gone far. The worst of the trouble in the stock market has been with inflated and greatly overvalued industrial stocks. Meanwhile the Nation is so rich, and is growing in wealth so rapidly, that a reverse which would mean prolonged disaster to any other nation involves for Americans only a decrease in the yearly savings of the people. It was hard for Great Britain when the Baring disaster cost investors seventy or eighty millions. The failures in Australia, already costing British investors about one hundred millions, are harder still. But neither would mean much to a nation saving fift en hundred millions a year. Even Democracy can hardly set us back to the level of other nations, and at the elections of next year the people can stop Democratic foolishness if they choose.

HARRISS FATE SEALED.

Governor Flower has acted with deliberation and with a full sense of his responsibility in the Harris case. While he has respected a widely entertained opinion that the guilt of the prisoner was not proved with absolute positiveness at the trial, he has not been influenced by this recoil of public opinion against the execution of the sentence. The Governor, like the twelve men who convicted Harris, and the Court of Appeals and the Recorder who have reviewed the evidence, old and new, was not in a position to deal empirically with the case. Twelve men had been convinced of the prisoner's guilt. The Court of Appeals, in one of the most exhaustive opinions ever delivered in a murder case, had reviewed the evidence and pronounced it absolutely conclusive. The Recorder had critically examined the new evidence and denied the application for a second trial. With the verdict and decisions confronting him the Governor would not have been justified in commuting the sentence. Thousands of well-meaning men and women have signed petitions recommending this course, but they have never critically studied the ease, and the great majority of them have never read the masterly epinion of the Court of Appeals. The Governor had his sworn duty to perform, and he has respected the moral obligations of his office.

As the Recorder was unable under the pevisions of the Code to take the verbal testimony of the witnesses to new and supple mentary evidence, the Governor has properly given the prisoner the benefit of a final hearing. The evidence produced before Commissioner Raines, instead of strengthening the presumption that Helen Potts was a morphineeater and might have caused her own death. has dispelled it altogether. This is the Governor's judgment, and when the affidavits referred to in his memorandum are dispassionately analyzed we believe that the great body of the petitioners for elemency will be disposed to accept it. Indeed, the prisoner's case was weakened by a radical change of base. In the trial his counsel contended that Helen Potts did not die from the effects of morphine. In the appeals for a second trial they have sought There was no ground either for a new trial or for the exercise of elemency.

In fact, when the case was closed before commissioner Raines the Governor was left to face the alternative of executing the sentence or of discrediting all the agencies of justices concerned in the conviction by a commutation based upon a popular notion widely entertained that, while Harris was a human field and deserved death, he had not been proved guilty with the mathematical accuracy of "two and two make four," The Governor has not allowed himself to be swayed by the loose-thinking of irresponsible commentators. After giving the prisoner the benefit of the flickering shadow of the last doubt he has left the 1 to take its course.

A BLACKGUARD IN OFFICE.

The people of the United States read yesterday morning a telegraphic corresponden tween the Secretary of State, Judge Gresham representing the President, and a person named Pennoyer, who by some inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence holds the office of Governor of Oregon. We greatly mistake the temper of this people if it was not read every where with profound indignation and disgust Secretary Gresham, in the discharge of his official duty, notified to the Governor of Oregon on May 3 that reports indicated danger of violence to the Chinese upon the taking effect of the Exclusion act, and added that the President earnestly hoped that the Governor would employ all lawful means for their protection in Oregon. It would be hard to find anything unusual or improper in the communication to the Governor of a State of intelligence relating to threatened disturbances within his own juris diction, or anything insulting in the expression by the President of the United States of a hope that the disturbance would be averted. When it is considered that there are a large number of Chinese in Oregon, and consequently great danger of disturbances, it would seem to be the most natural thing in the world for the State Department to convey to the Governor information concerning the reports which had reached the Department on that subject. When it is remembered that under President Cleveland's last Administration disturbances in Wyoming Territory similar to those now threatened compelled the Government to send troops to restor order and protect the Chinese, and that the Government was muleted in a large sum to pay the cost of that outbreak, it seems plain enough that the President was entirely in the line of his duty, and very far from improper interference in expressing the hope that all lawful means would be taken to avoid a repetition of that experience in Oregon.

But this person Pennoyer, Governor of Oregon by an altogether inscrutable Providence, thought himself insulted. Straightway he sent flying back to Secretary Gresham this hot re ply: "I will attend to my business; let the President attend to his." Not only sent it hot from a hasty temper and an empty head, but in the apparent belief that he had done som thing worth while, and wholly unconscious that he had insulted every self-respecting citizen in the land in sending an insulting message to the President of the United States, turned over the correspondence to the representatives of the press to be published to the country. So yesterday morning it was known all over the land that on the day previous the Governor of Oregon had answered a civil and courteous official communication from the head of the National Government by telling him to mind his own business. The result was that Governor Pernover succeeded in getting himself talked about Not by any means in the way he expected and would like, but at any rate talked about. And what the citizens of this country to the number of several hundred thousand said about him was that he was a very cheap, feather-headed blackguard-a blackguard-net. For, however our people may differ with the person holding their highest office upon political or any other questions, they pay him respectful deference as the First Citizen, the embodiment to all Americans and to all foreign nations of the dignity, the honor and the prestige of the Republic Were Mr. Cleveland the worst President we

had he grossly exceeded his official functions, the ill-bred impertinence of this person would have been resented by citizens of all parties.

We have had first and last in this country in official positions of all grades, from Aldermen up, an infinite variety of boors and blackguards, but none before that deliberately insulted the President of the United States and then rushed out to proclaim his own shame to the country as if it were a credit to him. Let him have the notoriety he has sought. Give him) the eminence he seeks. Place him at the very top of the list of blackguards that have disgraced official positions, and let him be rewarded with the Nation's hiss.

JUDGE AND BOSS.

Judge Herrick's continuance in the position f a faction leader at Albany while holding the flice of a Supreme Court Justice has become nothing less than a public scandal. He is exemplifying the evils that were predicted as sure to result from the method of electing Judges. Fortunately, the general experience has been that politicians upon becoming Judges have laid aside that part of their character as politicians which is inconsistent with the judicial office. Judge Herrick's case is an exception, and an unfortunate and humiliating one It was supposed that the gratification of his ambitien to be a Supreme Court Judge would being an end to his activity as a political boss: but, on the contrary, he seems to be using his new authority as a means of strengthening his faction and himself in its leadership.

The litigation now going on between rival boards of directors, each claiming to represent a majority of the capital stock of "The Argus" newspaper at Albany, has served to place the conduct of Jedge Herrick in a particularly disagreeable light. One Judge having determined that litigation in favor of the board headed by Mr. William McM. Speer and against the board headed by Judge Herrick's friend, Mayor Manning, Judge Herrick stayed the effect of that lecision, interposing to prevent Mr. Speer from es-uning e atrol of "The Argus" and to hold Mr. Manning in possession of it. Thereupon Mr. Speer's attorneys requested Judge Herrick to send the hearing of the stay to another Judge than hinself, alleging that he had formerly been Manning's attorney and the law paries of Manning's brother-in-law, that brother-inlaw being one of the directors who sustained Manning and who were ousted by the decision Judge Herrick had suspended. These certainly were reasons enough why Judge Herrick should never have intervened at all, and why, having intervened, he should now let the matter go

before another Judge. But to all these reasons an affidavit of Mr Speer ad is a much more serious one. Mr. Speer alleges that Judge Herrick, subsequently to the time when speer obtained a centrolling interest in "The Argus" Company, sought interviews with him inquired as to the position he intended to assume in local politics, asked him to pledge "The Argus" to the support of the Company, and, upon Speer's refusal to do these things, threatened him with the starting of a rival Democratic paper. It is disgraceful that, having been a party to such a conversation as dis. Judge Herrick should at any time have ventured to use his powers as a Judge in behalf of the Manning directory. It is still more disgraceful that, with this conversation made publie in an affidavit read in court before him and by him admitted to be substantially accurate he should now declare that nevertheless he will hear the case.

Judge Herrick should take himself out of politics or out of the Supreme Court of New York. Judges who try to decide cases to servtheir political interests out of court and then undertake to decide those cases in court are not the kind of Judges honest people want,

THE COAST STORM.

A weather map was hardly needed to convince New-Yorkers yesterday morning that the City Hall was the meteorological centre of maximum depression. With an almost unprecedented rainfall of 3.60 inches for twenty-four hours, the floods were apparently clapping their hands from every possible quarter of disturbance, East, West and South. It was, however, a coast storm which had gradually been running its course from the Gulf. On Sunday the torm centring in the Mississippi Valley divided its forces, the main body passing northward toward Chicago in time to make everybody unhappy at the opening of the World's Fair. detiched rearguard advanced from the Gulf ports to the Carolinas and recruited its forces with great energy hour by hour. By midnight on Wednesday this storm centred in Hampton Roads, and yesterday morning New-York was the headquarters. The wind, which had been blowing steadily from the northeast in the usual spiral toward the centre of the approaching area of lowest depression, veered to the west and southwest as the storm passed northward and eastward.

There have been several coast storms of this order during the last few months, but none has approached this one either in intensity or in the amount of rainfall. It is, however, an unusual quarter from which to expect rainstorms at this season. The ordinary track of centres of low depression is from the west across the basin of the Great Lakes, New-York lying on the edge of the circuit, and coming in for the secondary rather than the primary effects. Such storms are naturally followed by cooler as well as clearing weather. In the present instance the rise of the barometer was rapid after the storm centre passed, but as the wind was from the southern quarter it was warm, and the usual fall of temperature was not netire able. Weather predictions are most hazardous in this most uncertain and changeful of all recent springs; but with this coast visitor rushing toward Nova Scotia and disappearing at sea, and with no centre of depression forming in the West this side of Kansas, optimists at least may draw a long breath and hope for clear, settled weather.

The rainfall has been very heavy all along the Atlantic seaboard and two hundred miles inland. All the coast cities from Boston to Jack sonville have been drenched, but New-York again, as a fortnight ago when the storm centred at Milwaukee, has the maximum record. There has been in ten years no approach to the rainfall for twenty-four hours. The spring has been remarkably wet, and so disagreeable on the whole that the pessimists have had the field to themselves when they declared that the American climate is the worst on the planet, With the barometer rising apace, let the discontented take heart and look for better things.

"The New-York Evening Post" explains the circumstance of its happening to make one acurate and truthful statement about the Behring Sea case in the course of a long paragraph full of misrepresentations and blunders, by saying that it was "a slip of the pen." This seems likely enough. As we observed yesterday, "The Evening Post" did not at all perceive that the effect of its acknowledgment that we were arresting British sealers in Behring Sea during the Cleveland Administration proved the falsity of the assertion that Mr. Plaine's claim of the

right to do so was "new." The stupidity to which "The Evening Post" confesses, however, is merely that of inadvertently telling the truth in the ratio of two words in 500. The folly and worse of setting itself at work to injure the American side of an international question by persistent misrepresentation it does not cooless at all. Mr. Blaine's arguments and allegations of fact, while he was stating the American case to Lord salisbury, were laughed at and denied by "The Evening Post" in language which made it appear that Mr. Blaine was, to put it gently, a fool and a liar. Last week a high court of arbitration, composed of trained diplomats and lawyers deeply learned in internations law, listened to those arguments and allegations' restated by Mr. Carter with the utmost fidelity to Mr. Blaine's correspondence. The greatest lawyers of America are finding no argument to rid to those Mr. Blaine put forward and no condition of fact which he omitted to urge. But these they repeat with the indersement of their high characters and with the assurance that they make a cause which ought to win. Meanwhile "The Post" tells its readers that "everything points" to a decision for England, and that Mr. Blaine botched our case by his blundering. It is this and not its accidental telling of one little unimportant truth that "The Evening Post" should explain.

Here's a nice question in political ethics: Does Cleveland let his left hand know what Maxwell's right hand doeth, and, if so, what does his left hand think about it?

baying serious troubly in their effort to lay out the Assembly districts so as to conform with the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, and at the ame time to make as large a number of sure Demceratic districts as possible. Under the apportion-ment which has been set aside the Democrats gobbled up sixteen of the eighteen districts, although on a fair basis the Republicans were en-titled to at least six or seven. No idea of fairness, however, seems to enter the Democratic mind. One of the plans to secure a party advantage is to rearrange some of the wards-the Aldermen have power to do this under a law passed lest year-but that, it is said, would raise a question that might carry the new apportionment to the court of last resort. Altogether the Court of Appeals has supplied the Brooklyn Democrats with more "food for thought" than they have had in a long time.

It is reported in weather bureau circles that the Governor of New-York yesterday remarked to the Governor of New-Jersey that it was a short time between showers.

The backwardness of the season makes Arbor Day, which falls on to-day, in New-York State, cem to have arrived early. Even in this southern corner of the State the trees are just beginning to show their leaves, and only the earliest-blooming plants are yet in flower. The conditions now revulent are those which in ordinary seasons are to be looked for about the middle of April. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the celebration of Arbor Day will be general. At all events, the exercises within doors can be carried out with fervor, and if the outdoor conditions are unfavoraby suspictons and tainted evidence to demonstrate that she was a confirmed morphine-user.

It is a larger to the support of the support of the strength of the support of the strength of the support of day. To inculcate a true love of trees is quite is important a part of the observance of the day s the actual planting of trees, for the former potentially involves the latter. There can be no etter motto for Arbor Day than the lines written by Lowell, on the occasion of the planting of a tree on one of the historia estates of Great Britain;

Who does his duty, is a question Too complex to be solved by me; But he, I venture the suggestion, Does part of his that plants a tree.

If the feeling which now pervades Buffalo only asts, Mr. Sheehan will discover on his return from Europe that he is still abroad.

Advantage should be taken of the present wait-'ts' trouble to do away with the system of "tips." Why not? The fee system is an imported abomination. Waiters should receive fair wages from their employers and should be obliged to render equal service to all comers. That is the common sense of the whole matter. Why should not a public sentiment be formed against the giving of tips," and why should not the proprietors of hotels and restaurants be called upon to prohibit their employes from receiving "tips"? So good a time as the present for starting the reform may not soon come again. Who will take the first step in the right direction?

PERSONAL.

Mme. Patti has written to a friend in this country at, with the exception of going to London for a few oncerts, she will stay in Crag-y-nos till October-hen she and her hu-bend are to sall for New-York in steamer Lucania.

Mr. William Eaton, a well-known educator, of the first Government Inspectors of Schools under the present admirable school in of Nova Scotia, and many years before his death the holder of portage public offices in Canada, died suddenly pneurisita at his home, Elmwood, in the County Kings, in Nova scotia, on Wednesday, May 3, aged saxty-nine. The family to which he belonged is one inces, and is allied with several of the leading families of New-England. Two of his sons are graduates of Harvard University, the Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaten, of this city, a cleryman of the Episteopal Church and an author, and Frinck H. Eaton, intely connected with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A third son, Harry F. Eaton, is a prominent young lawyer and Frosecuting Attorney in the State of Washington. the most highly respected by the Lower Process, and is allied with several of the leading far

Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, recently celebrated his twentieth episcopal anniversary, and it was par-ticipated in by the Mayor and several members of the Quebec Government.

Baroness Wilson, a Spanish writer of note, bas ampleted her second tour through South Americ and the United States. She is the author of various books on travel and history. The Government of Venezuela, it is said, made an appropriation Statement, it is said, made an appropriation statement of the management of the principal literary scieties in spain as well as south America. She was appointed a member of the International Covention of Americanists held in Madrid in 1832.

Miss Florence Marryat, daughter of the famou writer, has always made literature, a profession he lives alone, attended by two servants, at a pretty little house in West Kensington, where she has ittig house in West Kensington, where she has remarkable collection of "pets"—dogs, birds an flowers. Miss Marryat is reputed to be very kind byoung authors, of whom she has a good number among her friends. She hs ever rendy to discuss "character" or a plot with them. She has even bee known to help the lathe dog over the stile by welling a chapter in a novel, which, somehaw or othe the author found insuperable difficulty in writing.

"The Inter-Ocean" of thicago announces that known story witter, will marry Mes. Henry Field, of Chicago, who has for two years been a widow, Henry Field was one of Chicago's millionaires, and a student of art and literature.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Asplring Young Author-I have here a few patels in prose, which I venture to think will create a in the literary world, I have tried to throw into them the divine afflatus of poetry, tinged with the tragic pathos of human life. Editor of "The Literary Vortex" (glancing over

the pages)-Hm! Afraid that sort of stuff won't go any more. Nothin' in it in the first place, and done to death. Sorry, but-tell you what, though! suppose you let us print it in our funny column as a burlesque on the prose pastel business! It'll be the screamin'est thing we've had in a long time.

"What'll you pay !" "Three dollars."

"Cash down !" " Yes."

"Gimme the money."

It may not be generally known that the naval efficers in Uncle Sam's new cruisers smoke 4-cent cigars, and pure Havana at that. These cigars are not exactly smuggled, but they pay no duty, and come into port under the protection of the stars and Stripes and Uncle Sam's big guns. Customs efficers don't bother the cruisers, and the officers of the navy enjoy good cigars at native Cuban prices. One of the big white cruisers on her last return from the West Indies brought in a supply of

500,000 pure Havanns, and the officers of other yessels are now smoking them, free from care or duty.—(Philadephia Record.

The Georgia editor wrote: "Let the galled jade wince!" But the printer, who wasn't familiar with the phrase, thought the "old man" had made a mis-Let the gallen ing win!"

Dressed to Kill, but Didn't.-Jack-Calling on Miss Brighteyes pretty regularly, I notice. George-Yes, rather. Jack-How does your suit progress? George-Not so well as I thought it would-latest English cut, too.-(New-York Weekly.

Paterfamilias (facetiously)-Wife sent me to got good cook; have you an angel in your establish

Boss of Intelligence Office-No; but we have see eral who may become angels any day, they light

Defending the Absent —Minnie—Yes, she said you were too stingy to entertain even an idea.

Mamle—And what did you say to that?

Minnie—I told her that it would not be stinginess that would prevent you from offering entertainment to an idea, but the fact that you had never yet been introduced to one,—(Indhanapolis Journal.

Eastern Churchman-Well, I must say I am surerges. Here in the East he has always been considered a very sound man.

Western Churchman-That's just the trouble; he to all sound.

From Strange Lands.—Hassam Araby (as a native-horn American citizen goes by)—Luke! Strange man! Jowars Gowalla-Allah! What clothes! Bet him a foreigner.—(Chicago News Record.

For the prevention or cure of writer's cram German paper advocates the following method of using the pen: The holder is placed between the index and middle fingers, and rests against the centres of The Democratic managers in Kings County are the first and second phalanges of the bent middle finger slightly curving round it and by the thumb. The holder points straight outward, and makes an angle of 30 degrees to 35 degrees with the paper. The fourth and fifth fingers form the support, and the movements take place at the brachlo-carpal arti-

lation.

in the cemetery—but they be alving migraly convenient to it.

Some men cast their bread upon the waters only to hook the fish that nibble at it.

"All the world's a stage" and some men are trying to see who can play the devil best.
God once made a world for one man; but instead of heing grateful, the man went to growling because to contain igo visiting.

There's a peck of happiness to every pint of misery in his world, but some folks are in the retail business and find the pint measure handler.

Bon't growl because another man wants half the sidewalk; there is room enough in this world for denide tracks all along the way.—(Atlanta Constitution).

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME. Miss Ada Schwartz, granddaughter of Henry Horn-

stein, was married to Philip Sampter, a son Michael Sampter, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the home of her grandparents, No. 247 West One-hundred and twenty-eighth-st. The drawing room in which the ceremony took place was bandsomely decorated with roses and palms. The Rev. Dr. Morris Harris, of Temple Israel, officiated. Sidney schwartz, brother of the bride, was best man. The ushers were Louis Phillips and Russell Phillips, Quains of the bride. Miss Aline Denzer and Miss Elvine Sampter, nieces of the bridegroom, were the maids of honor. They were pretty gowns of white crepe, trimmed with lace and ribbons. The bride, who entered the drawing-room with her grandfather, wore a white satin "1830" gown, trimmed with old point lace. Her vell of tulle was held with a sisted of a necklace of pearls and diamonas, with a handsome diamond pendant. After the ceremony all the guests sat down to dinner, which was served by Mazzetti. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bloch, Mr. and Mrs. Osterweiss, Miss Popper, Edward Popper, Carlle Morris Sampter, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Sampter, Miss Popper, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Denzer, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Sampter, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Simon,

Mrs. Radolph Sampter, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Phillips, Miss Daisy Phillips, Miss Edna R. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Sampter, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Floorsdeim, Mr. and Mrs. J. Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Lieby, of Chichnatti, Simon Hochstadter, Marcus Goldsmith, A. Z. Benedict and Miss Margaret Hochstadter.

There was a quiet wedding yesterdey at noon at the house of David Einstein, No. 29 West Fifty-seventtest, when his daughter, Miss Florence Einstein, was married to Theodore Seligman, a son of Jesse Seligman, the banker. Owing to the recent death of the bride's grandmother only thirty people, all near relatives of the pair, were present. The marriage extension was performed by the Rev. Dr. Kauffman Koehler, of Temple Beth-El. There were neither ushers not best man. The bride was attired in an elegant gown of white satin and point live. She carried a bonquet of lilles of the valley. There were two little girls, both dressed in white, in attendance. The decorations of the house by Hodgson were on an elaborate scale. The ceremony was performed under a canopy of palms, roses and orchids. Throughout the house there were garlands of roses and spring flowers. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast, served at five small tables. In the centre flowers. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast, served at five small tables. In the centre of each table was a basket of Paroness Rothscalld rases, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Seligman started after the breakfast for a Western trip. The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Effing-ham Johnson, daughter of Eastman Johnson, to Lieu-tenant Mowbray, of the English Navy.

PADEREWSKI PROBABLY WILL NOT PLAY. The announcement was made lite last night that the benefit for the Actors' Fund of America, to take place as Palmer's Theatre this afternoon, at which Palerewski was to play, would probably have to be given up on account of the musician's sickness. A. M. Palmer said that if Paderewski could and would play the benefit would be given, but it was altogether probable that he would not play, and if he did not all money paid for tickets would he refunded. Mr. Paimer was much disappointed at the prospect, as the whole house had been sold and the omis-sion of the performance prevented the fund from gaining several thousand dollars. The musician's trouble was said to be nervous prestration. The piano recital was not to form the whole programme, but if that is not given, of course nothing will be. At the Windsor Hotel at 12 o'ctock last night it was said that Paderewski had returned from Chicago and had reached the hotel about 8 o'clock. He had gone to his room, put on his evening dress and gone out with three friends and had not come back. Is

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

to-day.

was understood at the hotel that he did not intend to play

The 700th performance of "Adenis" in New-York with the celebrated at the Casino to-night by the presentation of photographs of Henry E. Dixey at souvenirs. Mr. Dixey will add an imitation of Albert Chevalier, the English costernonder singer. Twenty-eight officers the Italian and Argentine warships attended the pe Twenty-eight officers of ormance last night.

formance last night.

Several members of Wilson Barrett's company were
entertained at dinner yesterday by the officers of the Australia on heard the ship.

Mayor Gilroy received a note from W. M. Wilkinson yesterday, extending through him an invitation to the

officers of the American and foreign warships to attend a performance of Alexander Salvini in "The Three tuardsmen" at the Manhattan Opera House on any evening which might be designated before the engagement The Duff Opera Company is soon to occupy the Standard

Theatre, presenting several of the older Gilbert and Sulfivan op ras.

THE TRUSTS HAD THE FIRST HOLD.

From The Kansas City Journal.

Mr. Oney explains that the office-seekers prevent him from attending to his official duties. The public knew something was leaving that effect, but rather suspected it was the trusts. IS THE WEST GETTING IMPATIENT!

From The Kansas City Times.

Before long the West will knock over the politicians who would prolong the Sherman law and destroy the parity of gold and silver in our circulating readtion.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY'S STAND FOR PRINCIPLE. From The Boston Journal.

From The Boston Journal.

There was every reason why the great Protectionist organization whose centre is in this city should give Governor McKinley a loyal and enthusiastic greeting last evening, and it was loyal and enthusiastic, indeed. The Governor's address was admirable in form and temper. There was no trace of bitterness in it. He is too large a man for that; and he is also too large a man to admit of any compromising of great Republican principles. His words breathed unabated devotion to the cause for which the Republican party has stood for a third of a century. Those shallow persons who have thought that because the party was defeated in a single election it would abandon the cause of protection, which it has apheld from the days of Lincoln, little know the party's history or the splendid tenacity with which it has always clung to its beliefs in triumph or in adversity.

IT IS A DEMOCRATIC MUDDLE IN HONOLULU. From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

The meddling of the Cleveland Administration as Honolulu has resulted in a complete muddle. The crookedness of things has become chaotic. Pulling down the American flag renders politics precarious.

SAFETY FOR SPORFFARY CARLISLE. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.